

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



THE

A280.38
M34C
Reserve

Market Administrators

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
AUG 4 - 1964
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

BULLETIN

Frederic W. Fisher
MARKET ADMINISTRATOR

Published at 79 East State Street, Columbus 15, Ohio

ISSUED FOR PRODUCERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

JUNE, 1964

Vol. 20 No. 6

Dairy Cattle Feeding Continues Upward Trend

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service USDA, June, 1964

In 1963, more grain and other concentrates were fed to fewer dairy cows to continue a trend underway for several years. Heavier feeding per animal more than offset a 3 percent decline in dairy cow numbers. The quantity fed totaled a record 21.9 million tons, slightly above the 21.6 million in 1962. In 1963, 2,646 pounds of grain and other concentrates were fed per cow. This was 4 percent above 1962 and nearly 60 percent above 1954. The quantity fed per 100 pounds of milk produced also continues to trend upward reaching 35.1 pounds in 1963, up 2 percent from a year earlier and up 17 percent from 10 years ago.

Corn continues to rank first, followed by oats, as an ingredient in dairy rations. The amount of corn used in dairy rations has risen in recent years, while the proportion of oats, barley, and wheat has declined. In 1963, corn (excluding corn used in commercially prepared feed) made up 38.1 percent of the total concentrate ration fed to milk cows, compared with 36.7 the year before and 32.1 percent 5 years ago. Oats, barley, and wheat made up 18.6 percent of the dairy ration in 1963 compared with 25.7 percent 5 years earlier. The quantity of commercially mixed feeds made up 31.5 percent of all concentrates fed to dairy cows, down slightly

ly from 1962 but up slightly from 5 years ago.

Midwestern dairy farmers rely heavily on homeproduced grain for dairy feed, while dairymen in other areas continue to buy much of their feed commercially mixed. During 1963, commercially prepared foods made up only about 9 percent of the total dairy concentrate ration fed in the East North Central Region and 13 percent in the West North Central Region. In the western States, about 64 percent of the dairy rations in 1963 was commercially mixed; 60 percent in the North Atlantic States; 41 percent in the South Central Region; 37 percent in the South Atlantic Region. Nationally, about 32 percent of all dairy feed in 1963 was commercially prepared.

1963 GAIN IN MILK PRODUCTION PER COW LOWEST SINCE 1954

Milk production per cow in 1963 was 7,545 pounds, up only 154 pounds per cow from 1962, and less than the 168-pound gain in 1962 and the 1953-62 average gain of over 200 pounds. It is the smallest gain since 1954 and results from below normal pasture conditions last summer and fall and short hay supplies in some areas.

FAT CONTENT OF MILK CONTINUING TO DECLINE RELATIVE TO SOLIDS-NOT-FAT CONTENT

The Dairy Situation, Economic Research Service
USDA, April, 1964

Average milkfat content of U.S.-produced milk declined from 3.74 percent in 1962 to 3.72 percent last year, continuing a trend dating back to the early 1950's. The 1963 average compared with the 3.87 percent registered in 1953 — a 4 percent decline, the largest drop in a decade since data tabulation began. Fat content had gradually increased from 3.92 in 1924 to 3.98 in 1944 and 1945, before tapering off. The change in fat content has important implications for producers, dairy plants, and the USDA price support program.

The 4 percent increase in total milk production from 1953 to 1963 offset the reduced fat content, and as a result total fat production last year was about the same as in 1953. If the U.S. fat test of 1953 had been the same in 1963, an additional 200 million pounds of milkfat would have been produced and probably the major share of this would have been sales to the Government under the dairy price support program. Purchases of milkfat for price support in 1963 would have been about two-thirds greater than the 290 million pounds purchased, and somewhere near 10 percent of total fat production would have been acquired in the support program with the actual 6.2 percent.



Columbus

MARKET FACTS FOR EASY REFERENCE

PRICE SUMMARY

Producers' Uniform Price (3.5%)	
Class I (3.5%)	
Class II (3.5%)	
Class III (3.5%)	
Class IV (3.5%)	
Producer Butterfat Differential for each one-tenth percent	

May 1964	April 1964	May 1963
\$3.55	\$3.73	\$3.45
4.17	4.16	4.09
3.12	3.728	3.705
—	3.623	3.603
—	3.003	2.983
7.0¢	7.1¢	7.1¢

UTILIZATION SUMMARY

Percent of Producer Milk in Class I	
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class I	
Percent of Producer Milk in Class II	
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class II	
Percent of Producer Milk in Class III	
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class III	
Percent of Producer Milk in Class IV	
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class IV	

65.0	72.8	66.8
62.9	67.9	64.7
35.0	6.2	7.2
37.1	1.7	2.1
—	3.2	4.0
—	4.3	6.9
—	17.8	22.0
—	26.1	26.3

PRODUCER MILK RECEIPTS

Total Pounds of Producer Milk Delivered	
Average Daily Class I Producer Milk	
Total Number of Producers	
Average Daily Receipts per Producer	
Average Butterfat Test	
Total Value of Producers Milk at Test	
Income per Producer (7 day average)	

53,392,057	41,344,881	43,626,535
1,119,988	1,003,279	939,497
1,674	1,344	1,378
1,029	1,025	1,021
3.66	3.77	3.68
\$2,088,014.13	\$1,689,506.47	\$1,709,223.31
\$281.65	\$293.32	\$280.08

GROSS CLASS USE (Pounds)

Class I Skim	
Class I Butterfat	
Class I Milk	
Class II Skim	
Class II Butterfat	
Class II Milk	

33,504,375	29,040,448	28,085,726
1,228,862	1,057,921	1,038,672
34,733,237	30,098,369	29,124,398
22,296,625	2,558,488	3,119,449
860,387	27,183	32,810
23,157,012	2,585,671	3,152,259

AVERAGE DAILY SALES (Quarts)

Milk	
Buttermilk	
Chocolate	
Skim	
Cream	

410,993	330,538	318,337
6,904	5,037	4,987
27,576	18,820	16,480
13,542	11,963	12,335
9,707	7,776	6,185

Area Extended Effective May 1, 1964

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

COLUMBUS MARKETING AREA

MAY, 1955 - '64

Year	Receipts From Producers	Average Butter-fat Test	Percentage of Producer Milk in Each Class				Uniform Producer Price (3.5%)	Class Prices at 3.5%				Number of Producers	Daily Average Production
			Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		
1955.....	29,742,565	3.71	59.5	6.7	15.2	18.6	3.45	4.204	3.804	3.304	3.129	2,084	460
1956.....	30,035,601	3.77	63.1	8.4	13.6	14.9	3.87	4.757	3.897	3.397	3.220	2,056	471
1957.....	30,240,247	3.70	67.6	7.2	14.4	10.8	3.88	4.568	4.168	3.488	3.066	1,908	511
1958.....	30,140,831	3.69	66.3	7.6	9.5	16.6	3.56	4.274	3.874	3.274	2.851	1,822	534
1959.....	32,669,711	3.68	69.6	7.4	3.0	20.0	3.58	4.289	3.839	3.507	2.887	1,767	596
1960.....	33,354,543	3.75	67.4	7.1	2.7	22.8	3.44	4.132	3.732	3.508	2.888	1,673	643
1961.....	33,290,673	3.73	69.1	7.2	2.9	20.8	3.61	4.239	3.839	3.763	3.143	1,240	866
1962....	38,340,798	3.69	67.1	7.9	4.7	20.3	3.44	4.06	3.717	3.569	2.949	1,315	941
1963...	43,626,535	3.68	66.8	7.2	4.0	22.0	3.45	4.09	3.705	3.603	2.983	1,378	1,021
1964....	53,392,057	3.66	65.0	35.0	—	—	3.55	4.17	3.12	—	—	1,674	1,029

Farm Sales Of Feed Grains Reach Record High

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service USDA, June, 1964

Sales of feed grains by farmers have trended upward for a number of years. This trend is continuing this year as farmers are selling a record quantity of feed grains from their 1963 crops. The total tonnage sold is expected to set a new high of 76 million tons, or about 15 percent more than sales of 1962 crops. Total sales of 1963 feed grains is nearly 50 percent of production. Sales have increased steadily since 1940 when only 23 percent of the production was sold. The increased sales of feed grains in recent years is due largely

to the fact that many farmers are specializing either in crop production or in livestock feeding. Farmers are buying much more of the feed that goes into livestock production and more of the feed is being commercially mixed and processed than was the case 20 years ago. In 1963-64, about 32 million tons of the feed grains are expected to go into food, industrial uses, seed, and export. Much of the remaining 44 million tons will go into livestock and poultry feed, while there will be some net movement into Government stocks under price support program.

The quantities of each of the 4 feed grains sold by farmers increased in 1963 as a percentage of production. The 1,881 million bushels of corn sold by farmers was 46 percent of the 1963 crop. This was the largest sales of record, both in total quantity and as a percentage of a crop. Farmers sold 29 percent of the oat crop, 70 percent of the barley crop, and 76 percent of the sorghum grains produced. The total cash value of the 4 feed grains sold amounted to \$2,921 million, 15 percent more than for the 1962 crops and a new record high.

CCC Sales Of Feed Grains Down Sharply From 1962-'63

The Feed Situation, Economic Research Service USDA, June, 1964

From October 1 to May 22, sales of feed grains by Commodity Credit Corporation, based on weekly operating reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, totaled 6.1 million tons, only about a fourth of the quantity sold in that period last year. This included 3.5 million tons purchased by domestic buyers and 2.6 million for export. Through May 22 of last year, 21.3 million tons were sold to domestic buyers and 2.4 million for export.

Corn sales by CCC during October 1 through May 22 totaled 128 million bushels, much less than the 651 mil-

lion sold through late May of 1962-63. Of this total, 102 million bushels were sold for domestic use with the remainder for export. Sorghum grain sales in this period amounted to 75 million bushels, less than half of the 188 million sold a year earlier. Domestic buyers purchased 19 million bushels, while 56 million were export sales. Of the 121 million bushels of corn and sorghum grain sold domestically, about 86 million bushels were sold against the 1963 Feed Grain Program certificate pool, down sharply from the 670 million bushels sold against the 1962 pool in that period.

CCC sales of oats have totaled only about 2 million bushels so far during the 1963-64 marketing year. Barley sales from July 1963 through late May 1964 amounted to 27.2 million bushels, 21.7 million of which were for export.

The value of feed grains sold against the 1963 certificate pool totaled only \$105 million through May 22, only a fraction of the \$845 million earned by farmers for cropland diversion under the 1963 Feed Grain Program. In the same period of 1962-63, sales against the 1962 certificate pool totaled \$711 million.

Whole Milk Sales Increased In 1963 Despite Decline In Milk Output

The Dairy Situation, Economic Research Service USDA, April, 1964

For a number of years, sales of whole milk to plants by farmers have made up an increasing proportion of total milk production. This is because less milk is retained on farms, less is used for direct retailing, and less is sold as farm-separated cream. Total sales to plants reached 111.0 billion pounds in 1963, a new record, compared with 110.6 billion in 1962. This increase occurred even though production declined 1.2 billion pounds.

Sales of whole milk increased 26 billion pounds from 1953 to 1963; during the same period total milk production increased 4.6 billion pounds. Sales of farm-separated cream in 1963 represented 5.0 billion pounds of milk, less than one-third as much as in 1953.

Farmers are now selling 94 percent of their total milkfat production; but only 91 percent of solids-not-fat output. The supply of solids-not-fat retained on farms has been moving into commercial channels at a faster rate than milkfat production, which has been relatively stable since the end of World War II. Before World War II, about 50 percent of the output of solids-not-fat was marketed. The percentage has increased every year since the war.

Civilian consumption of solids-not-

fat from commercial sources increased about 1.3 billion pounds in the past decade — a gain of 25 percent — but marketings rose 2 billion pounds. As a result, the amount of solids-not-fat moving through the USDA price support and related programs in 1963 was 51 percent larger than in 1953. However, future gains in marketings of solids-not-fat from a shift in the sale of cream to the sale of whole milk will be smaller. If all farmers now selling cream were to convert to the marketing of whole milk, and if all of the milk solids-not-fat were made into nonfat dry milk, the production of this product would be about 400 million pounds, or 19 percent above 1963 output. This is less than half of the quantity added to commercial supplies in such shifting in the last 10 years.

USDA ISSUES ADDITIONS TO U. S. SEDIMENT STANDARDS FOR MILK

Additions to the United States sediment standards for milk and milk products, originally published in 1949, were announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

These additions were prepared by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service in cooperation with dairy industry groups, State agencies, the American Public Health Association, and the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The standards for measuring sediment are used by dairy plants as guides in their milk quality improvement programs. They also are used by local, State, and Federal agencies in regulatory and service activities, including the dairy inspection and grading services offered by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Market Quotations

MAY
1964

MINNESOTA - WISCONSIN PRICE SERIES	\$3.12
MIDWEST CONDENSERIES 3.5% per Cwt.	2.983
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Columbus)	3.024
Average Weekly Cheddars price per lb.3370
Average Price per lb. 92-score butter at Chicago5797
Average carlot prices non-fat dry milk solids, roller and spray process, f.o.b. manufacturing plant1422

THE

Market Administrator's BULLETIN

Room 505
79 East State Street
COLUMBUS, OHIO

BE STRONGER
LIVE LONGER
DRINK MILK



Library, Current Serial Record,
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25 D. C. 6